

# LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.

VOLUME XIX.

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF THE DAILY DEMOCRAT  
TO THE COUNTRY.

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ONE MONTH..... \$1.00

## LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

We desire to procure the services of a local agent in every Post office District in the State. Will our friends who are agents of the Post Office Department on their behalf? Believing that the circulation of the Democrat may be materially extended, we make this appeal to our friends in its behalf.

**WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE THE HON. NAT. WOLFE AS A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS IN THIS DISTRICT AT THE ENSUING AUGUST ELECTION.**

**WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE THE HON. ROBERT MALLORY AS A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS IN THIS DISTRICT AT THE ENSUING AUGUST ELECTION.**

We publish the correspondence between Corning and others and the President of the United States. The latter writes with apparent frankness, and makes the most ingenious shewing that his cause is susceptible of. He assumes to apply a principle that we shall not controvert, without limit; and because it is not easy to define the exact limits of its application, it is extended indefinitely.

General Jackson did substitute his own discretion for law in New Orleans when the place was besieged, and the safety of New Orleans and of his army required it. In his judgment, General Wilkeson had done the same in New Orleans at the first transpiring of the Burn conspiracy, for that city was the headquarters of the conspirators. In such cases of treason, as on legal rights the General has the same exercise that the homicide has. He can plead the necessity of self-defense, and the country will justify him. When the danger is immediate, and the remedy admits of no delay, the General commanding must exercise his best judgment. There may be cases where there is difference of opinion which may be honestly entertained; and in such cases the patriot will give to the Government the honest of doubt in the hour of peril. Some irregularities, some injustice, some wrongs in lines like these will occur, and we are not disposed to cast at such cases.

But no principle can reach such acts as have occurred not unfrequently; and when those arbitrary acts begin to be reduced to a system; when proclamations and orders take the place of laws all over the country; when men are arbitrarily arrested in Ohio; because there is an insurrection in Louisiana, the case is altered. When a doctrine is proclaimed that annihilates the freedom of speech and of the press in the discussion of a vital interest, it is a matter of reflection. Whether we are tending? Who can tell how long civil commotions may last, and consequently, how long this doctrine may be continued? Whatever may induce any one to desert from the army, or prevent any from enlisting, must not be done or spoken, and every military officer is to be the judge of the effect of deeds or words.

This, if carried out, cuts off all freedom of discussion and freedom of action. No master so suicidal and ruinous a policy may be, if the officer includes it in what he calls the policy of the war, it must not be condemned; for the condemnation may induce some one in hearing to desert, or it may prevent some from enlisting.

Yet, have not the people of this country a right to condemn and change any policy of war that to them appears suicidal, not all adapted to the end? Millions being judges, the party in power, by their acts and words, have done more to produce dissensions and prevent enlistments than all the discussions could ever have done. Indeed, were it not that things were done to be discussed unfairly, no discussions would have taken place, or they would have been harmless if they had taken place, with little influence upon any one.

Suppose a man is thoroughly convinced that this war is useless and hurtful to the cause of Union, which he has seriously at heart. If he does not, he discourages enlistments, perhaps; or an officer may think so; yet, a cessation of hostilities may be a contingency that will come. It was a possible one from the beginning, and shall not a free people say how long they will spend blood and treasure? Peace is a subject upon which a great deal may be said and plausibly said. The present programme of this war, say, is disastrous to a majority of the people, and, as they believe, suicidal; they are silent because they say may induce some one to desert, or prevent some one from enlisting.

Suppose these opinions are erroneous, are they to be suppressed least they do some harm? As well tell us a man must not eat food or drink water, or breathe the air, least he be affected by some poisonous substance. In short, this principle carried out to the extent indicated, silences all discussion, and extinguishes the liberties of the country, at the arbitrary discretion of men often least calculated to judge what is wise, much less what is constitutional.

The instance mentioned by the President does not cover his practice; the latter is a systematical repression of those who have a right to judge him and his acts; the former only repressed the efforts of those who might have interfered with the safety and success of the army in the field. Jackson's act affected no one outside of the theater of danger. The pretensions of Mr. Lincoln would represent the political sentiment of the country. It cuts up by the roots the right of the people to canvass and pass judgment upon the conduct of the Government that belongs to them. The propositors of this precision the President ought to see. If the speeches of Vallandigham discouraged enlistments, or would induce the inexperienced boy to desert, how much greater and more deleterious has been his arbitrary arrest? Such means defeat themselves and produce tenfold the mischief they are intended to cure.

If Mr. Lincoln can make orders that have the effect of laws, and establish military commissions with the power of judicial tribunals, without any grant of power in the Constitution, may not others conclude that they, too, are above laws and Constitutions? If Mr. Lincoln can set aside State Constitutions and laws by proclamations, may not the people of the States conclude that they may rise above the Constitution and laws of the Federal Government?

The doctrine comes to this, in fact, that in war we have no Constitution and no law but the will of the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy; that the Constitution itself in times of trouble allows the suspension of its own provisions, and, in fact, a change in the whole form and substance of Government. War is a sacrifice of our Government.

When war ceases these practices are to cease; but when will the war cease with these practices? The people will resort to the old path when peace comes. Because they take medicine when sick, they will not live it when well; but when will they get well? Unfortunately, history does not assure

us that under such regimen a people ever recover. The existence of these practices creates the necessity for their continuance. The people will not willingly live on drugs when well; the misfortune is, they don't willingly take such drugs now; but those who try on administering them find the necessity of continuing the practice. No man takes that military medicine now, and no one ever will; but the necessity once beginning these arbitrary practices, these propagate themselves upon the same pace of necessity.

**THE FOREIGN NEWS.**—The latest foreign news indicates, as we might have expected, a renewal of the oft-repeated threat of foreign intervention. Our readers know that we hold to the opinion that this is a war of the American people, for their interest, and aside from the confused danger to the Union through intervention, we wish it to be settled by the American people; still, intervention is one of the possible, and it may be probable, confusions in the future, and we should be duly prepared for it.

The cause of the new and threatening appearance of foreign affairs is in the recent misfortunes that have befallen our arms. The late steamer has successfully carried the intelligence of disasters to Europe, and of these the enemies of the Union have taken prompt advantage.

It is said that Mr. Mason has been called to Paris for an interview with the Emperor. Mr. Roebeck, a member of Parliament, has made a speech at Sheffield, England, that was loudly cheered, and in which he urged the immediate recognition of Southern Independence, and the Scotch sympathizers claim that events go to prove that Southern independence is already established. True, we can, notwithstanding our recent failures, show that we have occupied a considerable portion of Southern territory, but it is asserted that so far this is a barren victory, since the Southern armies are stronger in the field than ever, and so long as we are unable to crush these armies, we are far from quelling the rebellion as when we marched on Bull Run.

It is satisfactory to observe that the London Times still adheres to the neutrality, recommends moderation, and at the same time complies the zeal of the Northern States on their still strongly apparent resolution to carry on the war.

What effect the peace meeting in New York will have upon foreign affairs we cannot say, but the success or failure of the heroic Gen. Grant will have the most powerful influence.

If he succeeds we shall be strong enough to defy foreign interference. If he fails, we may certainly expect it.

Upon this subject, the New York World makes the following comment:

"Every month which sees these Southern armies still keeping the field makes more absolutely certain the recognition of the Government which they represent. Lee, Beauregard, Bragg, and Johnston are the real ambassadors of the Confederate government near the public opinion of Europe. It is with them that we are to deal if we wish to avert the very serious consequences that must flow from the recognition by Foreign States of that great national emblem which we regard as equivalent to national death, and we can deal with them only by the diplomacy of battle."

Resolved. That this assumption of power by the military is not to be regarded as a violation of the Constitution, but as a necessary prerogative of the military orders of that General.

Resolved. That this assumption of power by the military is a violation of the Constitution, and abrogates the right of the people to assemble and discuss the affairs of government, the liberty of speech and of the press, the right of trial by jury, the law of evidence, the privilege of the accused, and the corpus delicti, but it strikes a fatal blow at the supremacy of law, and the authority of the State and Federal Government.

Resolved. That the Constitution of the United States—the supreme law of the land—does not consist "only in writing" against them, or, according to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort, but also in the spirit of the Constitution, which is violated by their acts of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. And it further provides that "no man shall be held to answer for any capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment of indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger;" and further, that "in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime was committed."

Resolved. That these usurpers of the rights of the citizen against the pretensions of arbitrary power were intended especially for his protection of civil rights.

That secured substantially to the English people, after years of protracted civil war, and were adopted in the spirit of the high constitutional privilege we have secured to the English people, and to the world.

They have stood the test of seventy years of trial, under our republican system, under circumstances which are not to be paralleled in the history of any nation.

They have stood the test of the trials of the insurgents, which even to this day have been conducted as fairly as any court of justice in the land.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1863.

## CITY NEWS.

**Colonel** Marc Mundy, Commandant of this Post, has rooms at the Louisville Hotel, where strangers going South, arriving after office hours, and entitled to passes, may obtain them at seven o'clock A. M., in time to take the morning trains. No passes, however, will be given by the Commandant of the Post at his hotel to others than those arriving after office hours.

**Y**esterday a young man named Wm. Moore, who was born in Todd county, in this State, made his appearance before Major Fitch and requested to be put through the lines-exchanged—a soon as possible. Young Moore says he has been in the Southern army nearly two years, has been in engagements in nearly all the seceded States. We talked with him awhile and asked him what the "rights" were he asked for in the South? He said "go naked and starve" were all he saw to fight for, yet he enlisted for three years, and he would hang on until his time was out. He was one of Hines' party, and gives us the following particulars of the fight on Saturday: Their forces, under Hines, left Tennessee and crossed the Cumberland at Salina, coming through the country to Elizabethtown, where they arrived on Saturday morning without seeing a Federal anywhere on the route. They were guided by two young men, whose parents resided at Elizabethtown. They expected to catch a passenger train when they poached upon the freight train and took fresh horses, leaving their poor, half-starved ones in the town. They did not burn the cars nor ran the engine away as was reported. They arrived with their stolen horses at New Salem Church in the afternoon, and had come to the conclusion to remain there and rest until 2 o'clock next morning. Quite a number of them went into the creek bathing, leaving their horses, which had never heard a gun fired, tied to trees, &c., on the bank. There were about eighty rebels, under Hines and Haycraft. In a little while Captain Hare, with about sixty of his dashing cavalry, disturbed the party by rushing into their little group and firing. Scarcely had the first shot been fired, than the stolen horses, with the swimmers' clothes, pistols, &c., broke and ran. Some of them, naked, managed to get on them, but were thrown off, or else the horses ran away with them. There was not a single shot fired by the rebels, as they took their immediate flight. Four of their men were killed—one of them being Young Oldham, who was thrown from a wild horse and killed. We did not learn the names of the others. One or two were taken prisoners. Moore says his horse ran against a tree, throwing him off in the road. He also states that the object of their visit was to steal horses and wear their apparel. He represents the condition of the rebel forces in Tennessee as being awful. Hines' men are doubtless out of the State ere this. His little raid didn't pay. Moore goes back in a day or two.

**POLICE PROCEEDINGS**—Tuesday, June 16.—Mary Ryan was presented on the charge of being drunk, but not disorderly; Mary was discharged.

John Kinney was charged with abusing his family, in consideration of this being his first appearance, his own bond was taken to be a good boy for three months.

Commonwealth vs. Henleeta Dinklesapal vs. Moses Black and wife, charged with beating and abusing Mrs. Dinklesapal; own bond of Black to answer.

Albert Baker, charged with stealing sixteen dollars from Hickie Miller; Mr. Baker was dismissed, there not being the least proof that he took the money.

**T**HE CITY.—We generally make it a duty in times of excitement like the present to keep cool, but if our pockets, hat and boots were filled with ice yesterday, we would have an ice time trying to keep cool. Old Sol put in his best, looks surely and came down a nick or two lower than he has had the impudence to come for some time. The ladies were out in mass, screening their pretty faces from the scorching rays of the unmerciful sun. The city was unusually quiet. Business was rather "on the brisk." There was nothing unusual transpired in the city that was worth note.

**S**ince the work of enrolling has commenced in our midst, quite a number of deserters have been arrested by the special officers under the supervision of Captain George W. Womack, the District Provost Marshal, who is progressing daily in the work of enrolling, preparatory to the commencement of the draft. The following deserters were arrested yesterday:

Louisville, co B 28th Ky.  
Ed Omsley, co G, 8th Ky.  
Hugh Key, co H, 4th Ky Cav.  
Wm McCabe, co H, 4th Ky Cav.  
Joe Enderlin, Stow's battery.

**H**on. Nat. Wolfe addressed the people of Jefferson county at Brumerton, on Saturday last, and at Lagrange on Monday, county court day. The assemblage on both occasions was very large and enthusiastic. Mr. Wolfe's remarks were very impressive, and were received with enthusiasm by the entire multitude present, who went home fully impressed with the fact that he will be "the right man in the right place."

**GEO. WALKER SHOT.**—We learn that Geo. Walker was riding in a buggy last evening about 7 o'clock, when he was met at the corner of Preston and Green street by a man named Ed. Parker; a frisco ensued during which Parker drew a pistol and shot Walker twice, one ball passing through his neck and another entering his head. He was alive last night. We could learn no particulars of the affair.

**ARRESTED**—A man has been arrested in New York by a detective, who is supposed to be one of the party who broke jail in this city several days ago. The man who escaped from the jail in this city were the same who threw sand in Mr. Wren's eyes and then robbed his jeweler store, some time ago.

**WE** learned from a passenger on the Nashville train, that a lot of highway robbers, in the guise of Confederate soldiers, stopped the little mail messenger, back of Elizabethtown, on Monday, took the mail bag from him and carried it off to hide its contents.

**KILLED**—A valuable mule was killed on the corner of Second and Main streets yesterday, by being caught upon the tongue of an omnibus. It was the property of the Louisville and Portland Railroad Company.

**WE** received the receipt, Tuesday morning, of a magnificent bouquet, for which we extend our best wishes and thank the fair young lady who so kindly remembered us.

**Ninety-three** rebel prisoners were sent to Baltimore, Md., yesterday, from the Military Prison in this city.

**P**erhaps our readers remember that a man named George Davis, who was boarding at the Louisville Hotel last winter, and who was supposed to be deranged, took sick and was removed to a hospital, where he suddenly died, in February, having at the time of his death a very large sum of money. His remains were conveyed to Cave Hill Cemetery and placed in a vault; there, where they have been ever since, and his effects have been deposited, with his will, in the hands of a competent lawyer of this city. Nothing was in reality known concerning the history of this man at the time, though it was generally believed that he was a man of means, and from the South, the rebellion having preyed upon his mind until he was driven to insanity. A letter was received by the Chief of Police yesterday, from his wife in Columbus, Ga., who states, that by the death of her husband she has been left with three small children in a sad and destitute condition. From her history of him, he must have been a man of immense wealth before the rebellion broke out, and by profession a physician of the first class, with an immense practice. She intends coming through the lines f. r. t. his remains and the large amount of money left here in the possession of his lawyer.

**M**ATH OF JAMES OLDHAM.—We are pleased to announce the death of this young man, which occurred on Saturday evening, under the following circumstances: He was with the rebel forces at New Salem Church, when Capt. Hale's company of Federal cavalry dashed upon them suddenly. Young Oldham fell from his horse in the corner of a fence, and threw up his hands exclaiming, "I surround!" Scarcey had the words escaped his lips when a leader messenger of death, shot by some one unknown, launched his soul into that eternity from whence no traveler returns. He was buried on the spot where he was killed, in the corner of the churchyard on the hill, through which the rebels mostly made their escape. Young Oldham has a widowed mother, sisters, and brother living in this country. This excellent young man, like a great many others in this State, was blindfolded, as it were, and led into the service of a deluded people, who fought against the Union—the Union to which they owed their love and existence—and who unfortunately have laid down in their quiet graves with no one near to breath a prayer of love or shed a parting tear for him they loved. His remains will be brought home for interment.

**N**ATIONAL HOTEL.—One of the best kept hotels in the western country is now located on the corner of Fourth and Main streets—known as the National Hotel, in charge of that prince of landlords, C. M. Metcalf, late of the Spencer House, Cincinnati. The recent improvements made within the house has added greatly to the pleasure and comfort of all who are guests. It has lately received a new coat of paint inside and out; the rooms are airy and commodious; in fact, there is nothing wanting that would add to the pleasure and comfort of the building, and which makes one feel at home in this city. The dining room is large and comfortable, the tables are attended to by the most attentive and obliging waiters that can be found anywhere; and above all, the steward seems to make it his business to see that every table is freighted with the choicest and best edibles to be found in this or any other market. Aside from this, they are prepared in such a style that no man of taste can complain of the manner in which they are gotten up. If he will bear in mind the style in which they are put down. If there is a first-class hotel, with clever gentlemen to stay with anywhere, we think it is the National. Try it awhile and you won't want to leave it soon.

**O**UTRAGE.—On Tuesday evening last, Mr. B. G. Geiger was stopped on the Danville pike, about three miles from Lebanon, by some person or persons unknown, who demanded his "money or life." On being told that he had none, they knocked or dragged him from his horse, and took his stirrup-leather and hung him to a limb until he was almost dead, and then left him in the road.

**KENTUCKY REBEL TROOPS KILLED**—In one of the late skirmishes on the Cumberland, Wallace Graves, of Scott county, Kentucky, and a guard went up to the residence of the aforesaid gentleman, and after some little strategy being used, it was found that the rebel—who was a deserter from Cluk's regiment—was about to make his escape upon a horse that was saddled and tied at the back part of the house; but he was caught and taken to the military prison, as was also the gentleman and his son, and one other—all occupants of the same house.

**K**ANE'S PANORAMA.—It is seldom that a panorama ever attracts such large and fashionable audiences; but we are satisfied that Kane's panorama of the Arctic Regions gives universal satisfaction to the largest and most fashionable audiences nightly at the Masonic Temple. Go to-night and see it, and you will regret it, for really it is worth visiting.

**The following members of Kentucky regiments reported at and were transferred from Barrocks No. 1 to their regiments, on the 10th of June, 1863:**

Fred Walter, co D, 15th.  
Jerry McPeters, co G, 7th.  
J. P. Frithburn, co G, 12th.  
Bill Johnson, co D, 12th.  
Win Ashley, co D, 18th.  
William S. Sloan, co D, 8th cav.

**The following is a list of men who reported at, and were transferred from, Barrocks No. 1, during the 15th of June, 1863:**

Whole number reported..... 116  
Transferred to Nashville..... 108  
Cairo..... 20  
Lexington..... 15  
Cave City..... 4  
Colombus..... 2

**To-night "Heme, the Hunter," will be played at the theater. There was a very good audience present last night. In addition to this, the laughable comedy of "Loos of a Lover" will be produced. Go to-night, as it will be the last time the play of "Heme" will be produced.**

**ORDRED AWAY**—Sergeant Cummings and two comrades, who have been detailed for some time on duty at the Medical Director's office in this city, were ordered to report to their regiments yesterday. They have been on duty for some time.

**A MISTAKE**—The report that Gen. Burnside had building a military railroad from Nicholasville to Danville, which has been going the rounds of the press, is incorrect. The rumor probably arose from the fact that the General is constructing a plank road between Stanford and his son, and one other—all occupants of the same house.

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**The following is a list of men who reported at, and were transferred from, Barrocks No. 1, during the 15th of June, 1863:**

Whole number reported..... 116  
Transferred to Nashville..... 108  
Cairo..... 20  
Lexington..... 15  
Cave City..... 4  
Colombus..... 2

**To-night "Heme, the Hunter," will be played at the theater. There was a very good audience present last night. In addition to this, the laughable comedy of "Loos of a Lover" will be produced. Go to-night, as it will be the last time the play of "Heme" will be produced.**

**ORDRED AWAY**—Sergeant Cummings and two comrades, who have been detailed for some time on duty at the Medical Director's office in this city, were ordered to report to their regiments yesterday. They have been on duty for some time.

**A MISTAKE**—The report that Gen. Burnside had building a military railroad from Nicholasville to Danville, which has been going the rounds of the press, is incorrect. The rumor probably arose from the fact that the General is constructing a plank road between Stanford and his son, and one other—all occupants of the same house.

**K**ANE'S PANORAMA.—It is seldom that a panorama ever attracts such large and fashionable audiences; but we are satisfied that Kane's panorama of the Arctic Regions gives universal satisfaction to the largest and most fashionable audiences nightly at the Masonic Temple. Go to-night and see it, and you will regret it, for really it is worth visiting.

**The following members of Kentucky regiments reported at and were transferred from Barrocks No. 1 to their regiments, on the 10th of June, 1863:**

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Jerry McPeters, co G, 7th.  
J. P. Frithburn, co G, 12th.  
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# Daily Democrat.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

(From Yesterday's "Evening News.")

Some Particulars of the Fight at Winchester.

Attack on Martinsburg.

Gen. Tyler Refuses to Surrender.

The Wires Cut.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Uninjured.

The Rolling Stock Safe.

No Trains Running Through.

Trouble Ahead.

Unintelligible News from Hooker.

Bell Plains and Acqua Evacuated.

Cannonading heard at Thoroughfare Gap.

Hooker Left the Line of the Rappahannock.

Militia Under Arms in New York.

Militia Men Called Out.

Troops Leaving for Philadelphia To-day.

Corcoran With 12,000 Men Moving Towards Blackwater.

A Great Battle Momentarily Expected.

Missouri State Convention.

New York, June 12.

The Baltimore Americans of Monday say: The most reliable information we have been able to obtain.

An attack was made on Saturday morning on a small force of our men at Berryville, under Gen. McReynolds, of which the first Maryland battery formed a part. They held back, however, and were joined by Gen. Milroy at Winchester, after a short engagement, of which results are unknown.

At the same time Winchester was attacked in front and from the south, by a force said to be under the command of the successor of Stonewall Jackson.

The troops that made the attack at Berryville are reported to be under command of Gen. Trimble. A third force after this encounter, who are said to have captured a detachment of our men at Banks' Hill, has moved on Martinsburg. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon they demanded the surrender of the place, giving forty minutes for the women and children to leave to the west.

Gen. Tyler, who commands at Martinsburg, refused to surrender, and another fight ensued at 7:15 p.m. The wires were broken between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, and what occurred is not known. A battle was also in progress at Winchester yesterday. Result unknown.

Gen. Milroy repulsed Harper on Saturday, and in the afternoon sent out re-enforcements to reinforce him. If in his position, he would have to fall back on the line to Rummey, as the Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg roads are held by the enemy.

The last effort of the rebel force in the valley is so weak, that they will be unable to do much damage to the Baltimore and Ohio road, as far as known. No cars or locomotives on the line are exposed to capture. Orders were sent to expose points yesterday, but less than seventy locomotives and some two hundred cars were brought to Baltimore in safety as a precautionary measure. No trains will be run beyond Harper's Ferry for the present.

New York, June 12.

It is ascertained that Hooker left the station near Fairmount, on the morning of the 14th, and proceeded towards Danvers, where there was a rest for the night.

Early in the morning they proceeded on the road to Fairfax Station, where they probably arrived on Monday night, previous to the departure of Hooker.

The Six corps, which lay to both sides of the river at Fredericksburg, proceeded northward, and reached the vicinity of Dumfries Sunday night.

Bell Plains and Acqua creek were evacuated, and public property has been spared or otherwise destroyed. Many houses were such as were not worth removing.

Up to Monday morning our troops held the line of the Rappahannock from Banks' to Kelly's ford, the rear being protected by cavalry, and the rebels at bay should they attempt to cross the river below.

On Sunday evening cannonading was heard in the direction of Thorofare Gap. It was thought to be an effort of the rebels to cross in force.

SECOND DISPATCH.

It is ascertained that the main portion of the army of the Potomac have retired from the line of the Rappahannock. A movement is rendered necessary by that of the enemy.

A large number of men and wounded have been brought away and sent to hospitals in the vicinity of Washington.

The exact whereabouts of Gen. Lee are supposed to be near, or at, Thorofare Gap.

New York, June 12.

All our militia regiments are getting under arms at the city armories. Bells were rung midnight in Brooklyn, calling out minute men, and the regiments of that city assembled at eight o'clock this morning. A large number leave for Philadelphia this morning.

New York, June 12.

Suffolk correspondence states that General Corcoran with 12,000 men, left there on the 13th for the direction of Winchester. The rebel Generals Jenkins is at Franklin, with quite a force, and it is surmised that our troops are going there.

New York, June 12.

The steamship Scotia is below, with dates to the 6th instant.

JEFFERSON CITY, June 12.

The State Convention met and organized to-day. Governor Gamble sent a long message, in which he gave an account of the convention, reviewing the condition of the State and previous acts of the convention, expressing the opinion that the State and enrolled militia are adequate to preserve peace with our Southern brethren. The State affairs generally are concluded with a formal resignation as provisional Governor, to take effect on the last day of the session of the convention.

Mr. Drake, of St. Louis, offered the following, which was laid before the convention:

"Resolved, That it is expedient an ordinance be passed by the convention providing—first, for the emancipation of all the slaves in the State; the 1st of January next; second, for perpetual prohibition of slaves in the State after that date; third, for a system of apprenticeship of slaves, so emancipated, for such period as may sufficiently avoid any serious inconveniences to masters connected with slave labor, and to prevent the imported blacks for complete freedom; fourth, submitting said ordinance to a vote of the people on the first Monday in August next."

Mr. Breckinridge, of St. Louis, introduced an act providing for the gradual abolition of all slaves after the first of July next, and apprenticeship of the minor children until 1870.

A discussion arose whether Vincent Mardukine, member from Saline county, should take his seat in the Convention, he being undecided for disloyalty and not on parole in St. Louis; pending which the Convention adjourned.

New York, June 12.

The steamer Scotia arrived this morning. The crew of the bark Ida, which arrived at Liverpool, the vessel having been burned near the equator by the Florida. She also destroyed the ship Onida about the same time.

Negotiations are nearly completed for the transfer of the Hudson Bay Company's rights

to the British Government in the present insurrection.

Russia responded to the invitation to join the diplomatic action on the Polish question, that America cannot deviate from intervention.

It is thought the opposition in the French Chambers will have twenty-five members.

This is a great gain for the opposition in that.

HARRISBURG, PA.—1 A.M.

Everything is gloomy here. The indications are that the rebels will be in sight of here by to-morrow, and in the absence of a sufficient number of troops to send the rebels to the rear, the situation is one of great danger.

The prospect to me is that from Winchester have failed, and all the energies of the State must be directed towards arresting the progress of the rebels. There is no hope of saving the country south of the Susquehanna.

ELGIN, ILLINOIS, June 16.

River fallen 2 inches, with 5 feet 5 inches in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 68°; barometer 29.50.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—June 16.

River 3 feet 2 inches by metal mark and stationary. Weather clear and pleasant.

[Special to the Louisville Journal.]

MILTON'S BEND, LA., June 16, via CAINO, I.

A brigade of rebels under Gen. McAllister, brother to Bas, attacked the 12th, 13th and 14th Louisiana, and the 15th Mississipp, colored regiments, in all about one thousand men, on Sunday morning, at 4 o'clock, at the bridge over the river, which the negroes fought like heroes, but were forced to take refuge behind piles of cotton on account of superior numbers. The rebels had a heavy fire, but the negroes returned it with interest. After the first charge the negroes climbed their muskets, and went in for hand-to-hand fight. The rebels shied no quarter, and bayoneted the negroes, who fought like tigers. Some were captured, and played the same game. Negroes and rebels were found dead on the field, each transfixed with the other's musket. Many were buried in the negroes' uniforms.

General McAllister is reported dead, from the effects of the amputation necessary from a wound received. The total killed yet heard from is seventeen, eight, wounded one hundred and fifty-four.

Price is in Kansas moving west, and Walker, a white man, who has been captured, is held at Fort Hays, to be tried for treason.

The Commercial is reporting says Louisville is to be a great center of trade, and that the public is fully prepared to meet the demand.

PRICE, in Kansas moving west, and for up to 1855's Bend, is full of rebels.

Continental Insurance Company, NEW YORK CITY.

Cash Fund held by policyholders insured \$20,000.

All the profits are divided on the mutual system every three years among the members insured.

The business of this Company is conducted on a scientific basis, and the results are excellent.

Dividends are paid to policyholders annually.

For further information apply to J. R. PIRIE, 52 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, Albany, N.Y.

THE SHOW KNOWN AS THE "LOUISVILLE REAPER" is now on exhibition on Franklin Avenue, near Seventy-second Street. Attached to this is a boiler 20 feet long by 42 inches in diameter, with a height of 10 feet, which will be sold or leased with the buildings and machinery.

Apply to Mr. Fletcher, at C. M. Hill, 10 High Street, between Second and Third.

J. R. PIRIE, 52 Main, bet. Franklin and Walnut.

FOR SALE AND RENT.

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FOR SALE.

A GOOD ROCKYAW, WITH POLE CARS.

AND CHAUVET, d. & b. horses, at

ENGLISH, 12 Main, bet. Second and Third.

J. R. PIRIE, 52 Main, bet. Franklin and Walnut.

New Albany Property for Sale.

WORTH OF REAL ESTATE \$100,000

FOR SALE in New Albany, Ind.

One family residence situated on the Railroad, with a lot of 4 acres of ground.

Also a farm situated on Main street, containing ten rooms, with a large well improved barn, stable, etc.

For further information apply to O. W. Little, corner of Ninth and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky., or Alexander, attorney at law, or John S. Fletcher, 52 Main street.

J. R. PIRIE & KEITH, 62 Main st.

Hotel for Sale.

HERBERT OFFER MY HOTEL, KNOWN AS

"THE NATIONAL HOTEL," on the north side of Market Street, directly opposite the Hotel Belmont.

It is a good hotel, well located, and has a large amount of property.

For further information apply to J. R. PIRIE & KEITH, 62 Main st.

PHILLIPS MEIER,

Building Lot for Sale.

AN EXCELLENT BUILDING LOT, NINETEEN FEET

front by TWENTY-THREE FEET, situated on

the side of Broad Street, between Green and

Walnut.

For further application apply to J. R. PIRIE & KEITH, 62 Main st.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office 281 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

Net Assumption, January 1, 1862, \$109,233.45

To amount of Dividends paid to date, \$10,000.

Total amount of Claims by death, paid to date, \$10,000.

This Company is purely Mutual; there are no stockholders.

Dividends are paid to policyholders annually.

For further information apply to J. R. PIRIE & KEITH, 62 Main st.

FOR SALE.

A NICE BUILDING LOT, SIXTY FEET

front by ONE HUNDRED FEET, situated on

the side of Second street, between Green and

Walnut.

For further application apply to J. R. PIRIE & KEITH, 62 Main st.

SEPARATOR.

PATENTED MARCH, 1860.

To which was awarded

The Grand Medal of Honor

At the United States Fair, 1860.

A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCES IN THE STATE OF IOWA, situated on a hill overlooking the Mississippi River, and commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country.

It is one of the finest residences in the state.

It is a fine residence, and is in excellent condition.

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